## CHANDLER ON BELL.

General Babcock and the Secrets of the Attorney General's Office.

ANOTHER RECUSANT WITNESS.

Proposed Purification of Our Indian Service.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1876. IMPORTANT TESTIMONY—SECRETS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT'S OFFICE-HAD BAB-COCK ACCESS TO THEM.

Ex-Senator Henderson was before the Committee on Whiskey Prauds to-day again, and some of his testi-nony was important, as likely to lead to other develop-ments. He testified that Secretary Bristow had told alm on a certain occasion that he was satisfied that cock or Horace Porter saw all the evidence against Vilson had told him substantially the same thing. Mr. Henderson testified also that Mr. Pierrep

ad said to him, concerning the evidence against absock, that the President was always better in ormed about it than he was, and that when Mr. Pierrepont went to tell the President anything about it, he always found him already informed. Mr. Henderson added that Mr. Pierrepont said to him he was puzzled to account for this, but concluded that he was kept informed by one Fox, who was a member of the Grand Jury which investigated the Babcock case.

and found the indictment against him.

Mr. Henderson will complete his testimony to-morrow before the committee, and it is understood that

Mr. Dyer will return from St. Louis in a few days and will be further examined. It is probable that the committee will also summon Secretary Bristow, Solicitor

Mr. Henderson is understood to say that the letter of the Attorney General to district attorneys had a very demoralizing influence on the whiskey prosecutions in St. Louis. It is believed that Mr. Brodhead, who has moned, will testify to the same effe PURIFICATION OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The Indian Ring are desperate to-day and are be-ginning to lose their temper. They see a very valuable It may as well be understood by the country that the struggle for the purification of the adian service has begun, and that this struggle is very orce. The Indian Ring will leave no means unused to crush out the attempt to transfer the service to the War Department. They have no hope of further stealings if it goes there. The prospect for this much needed reform is not too hopeful. Several men of undoubted honesty of purpose, but equally undoubted ignorance of this question, have unfortunately ranged themselves against the transfer. The friends of economy and reform need to bring all their influence to bear in favor of it, for there are not a few weak and ill-inormed men in the House who may be nisled into a wrong vote unless they feel the mpulse of the popular will. The transfer of the ndians to the War Department will save \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 annually to the government, will cause the Indians to be honestly dealt with, will remove one of the most corrupt and demoralizing evils within the government, and will work as the beginning of a general Civil Service reform. That is the whole question, and every honest man who has studied the Indian question favors the transfer.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONENT.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1876. PRESIDENT GRANT FOR CONKLING-A COLORES

CONGRESSMAN AS AN INTERVIEWER. one the my colored men who stood by the Presi dent in the House on the third term resolution was Jere Haralson, of Selma, Ala., Representative from the Pirst district of that State. Mr. Haralson, according to his official biography, was born a slave in Georgia in what is the name of the man?" "Where did you meet?" "Where did you meet?" repeated. the educated himself, was twice elected to the State taken to Alabama. Becoming free in 1865 he educated himself, was twice elected to the State Legislature, and in 1874 was elected to the present Congress. Every square inch on his back shows the scars of the whip of his slavery days.

Mr. Haralson called on the President, and notwith-

Mr. Haralson called on the President, and notwith-standing his illness was cordially invited to a con-ference. He went chiefly to talk over the matter of the republican officials in his district, and referred princi-pally to the removal of Colonel Wichersham, the Post-master at Mobile. He then commenced, at the instance of the President, to talk freely of the condition of affairs in the South and as to how it would go in the

next Presidential campaign.

Mr. Haraison avowed himself to the President a strong Grant man and went on to explain that the people of his State were very much divided up between stow, Morton and Conkling, and since the recent the colored people were very much staggered and did not know what to do, as the democratic Southern country papers were full of the cry of "No more force bills!" "No more nigger voting!" "No more military rule!" as a republican Supreme Court had decided

The President was very much interested and was ex. ceedingly stirred up and manifested his feelings quite impressively to Mr. Haralson. The President said that Mr. Morton was a very good republican and a very strong man, but Mr. Conkling was also a strong man and had always been upright and consistent, as well as never having had his repuson answered he could not really say; that Mr. Morton was very highly thought of, and so was Mr. Conkling, as well as Mr. Bristow; but the colored people would

not think of Mr. Blaine.

The President resterated his conviction that Mr. Conkling would make an excellent President, and Mr. Haralson said to him, "Why, Mr. President, are you

going to electioneer for him?"

To this the President signified in answer that he was decidedly in favor of Mr. Conking, as he thought he would make the strongest republican candidate.

Mr. Haraison went on to say that, having just re-

turned from his State, he could say that there was a preference for Bristow, because the old whig element, who did not like the democratic leaders, said that ugh Mr. Bristow had fought in the Union army, yet he was a Southern man, and would be more tavorable to the South." Bosides this the colored people were set seriously to thinking his the colored people were set seriously to thinking now they would be affected in their surroundings by sustaining a tadeal candidate, and they were im-pressed that there might be a question of policy for them to vote for that republican candidate who would trouse the least arouse the least animosities among the Southern peo-ple. The decision of the Supreme Court on the En-forcement act ought to be explained by the Judges or in some way, for it was all mispresented to and misun-deratood by the celored people now, and they did not

The President was still deeply interested, and signified that he would do all in his power to encourage and protect the colored people. He would not make the removal contemplated which was pressed by Senator Spencer, unless there were some charges against the official.

The interview closed just as Mr. Haralson was get the interview closed just as it. Harakon was get-ting to the most important part of the consultation, in reference to the future of the Southern States, but it is to be resumed at the desire of the President, in a tew days, when hr. Harakon says, on occount of the very serious aspect of the destiny of the South, he is desirous of going over the whole matter, as he has found the

willing to know and provide for emergencies.

Mr. Haralson spoke in a very cautions and measured, but extremely intelligent manner, through the whole interview, and was extremely pleased with the President's willingness to listen to him and the avidity with which he received the explanations made to him. Mr. Haralson also says that if President Grant is, as he avows himself, for Conkling for next President, of course it will give Conkling great strength. Senator Conkling, he says, is looked upon among his people as

HERALD CORRESPONDENT AS A RECUSANT WITNESS-ME. PAGE, OF CALIFORNIA, SEEKS INFORMATION WHICH WOULD NOT BENEFIT HIM-HIS CONNECTION WITH AN INDIAN

at the bar of the House as a recusant witness. It happens that among the attaches of the Washington oursay of the HERALD this winter is the corresponden detailed by the HERALD, and sent to Dakota las summer, to investigate the Indian frauds, concerning which report was then so rife. This gentleman was asked by the chairman of the Indian Committee, the other day, to give any facts that he might know touchtested against his giving suggestions to the chairman and requested that he be put on the stand. To-day correspondent gave a detailed statement of whereupon Mr. Page smiled, said it was no evidence, and whereupon Mr. Page smiled, said it was no evidence, and then began a cross-examination, trying with singular simplicity to show that the Herallo investigated frauds for political purposes and ordered its correspondents to write against the administration. He also tried to obtain knowledge of the business management of the Herallo, the salaries it paid and the names of those who have furnished information to the correspondent. As the witness refused to reveal the source of his information, Mr. Page ordered that he be brought before the bar of the House.

The following is a sample of the interrogatories put to the correspondent by Mr. Page:—"What were your instructions when you were detailed to investigate the Indian frauds?" "By whom were you sent?" "What is the political character of the Herano?" "I am not talking about the majority of the editors; what is the political character of the HERALD?" "Is the HERALD a republican or democratic paper?" "Is it opposed to the present administration?" Did you ever write anything favorable to the administration that was your instructions to write anything favorable to the administration?" "Did you ever write "Did you ever write any article favorable to the administrat "Where are those articles?" "Can you call my attention to any article that you have tration," "Will you do so?" "Were your instructions

you receive any assistance from the democratic party in this House in the shape of an appointment to any a clerkship in a committee?" "Did you send a despatch to the HERALD the day you were subported before this committee?" "Did you write any despatch that was sent there for publication?" "Do you remember of sending one after you were subpersed to appear before this committee, in which you stated substantially that the testimony in which you stated substantially that the testimony before the committee this morning causes Congress man Page considerable uncasiness, or that the recent developments before the Indian Committee have caused Congressman Page, of California, considerable uncasiness?" "You will tell us about it any how." "Your orders do not tell you how to send despatches?"
That is the order you received, not to tell how muc salary you received, nor from whom you received it?"
"I am asking if you sent this article or gave indon't want to answer the question at all, well did you send the article referred to?" "I will send up and get It is; I ask you if you sent that article?" "I have not expressed any opinion as to whether you are right or not; have you the original article you sent? There was a good deal more in the original article than was printed, was there not?" "Much more?" "Did you give the information that caused that despatch to be sent, that the testimony before the indian Committee had caused Congressman Page considerable uncasiness?" "Upon what authority?" "In what way did you think Mr. Page, of California, was uneasy?" "Uneasy on what ground?" "You said the testimony before the committee had caused Congressman Page considerable uncasiness." it is; I ask you if you sent that article?" "I have not repeated. "You were in his house, and he gave you injormation, and you can't remember the name;

the House of Representatives. I insist upon an answer to this question, and if you don't give it I'll present you to the House of Representatives this morning. Give us the name of the man." "Did he state "You stated be told you about another Congressman; what did you hear?" "What was it?" "Who was the Congressman ?" "I want a direct unequivocal answer to my question; I want you to answer my question; who was this Congressman referred to by your informant?" "Do you know it; did he give the name?" "Did he mention the name of any Congressman?" "What was it?" "What is the name of the Congressman?" "Did he give the name of the man?" "What man do you think he said?" "I want this witness to be instructed to answer that question. This was the same party that gave you the information about Mr. Page, of Caifornia; what was this man's name?" "What is the name of the party with whom you had a conversation when Mr. Page's name was mentioned in connection with the Indian Ring?" "I ask this witness to confine himself to this question?" "I ask the Chairman of this Committee to insist on an answer to the question. What is the name of the party with whom you had the conversation when Mr. Page's name was mentioned in connection with the Indian Ring?" Question repeated. "The Chairman will unquestionably instruct the witness to give the name of the party." "Is this your handwriting?"

formation?" "You stated a moment since that it was in his house. Would you know that, man if you should

see him again!" "Do you know where he lives; where his home is?" "It don't make any difference;

you are to answer this question or I will report you to

Correspondent -Yes, sir; that is my bandwriting. Page-You presented that to a member of this com

shire; it was voiunteered when Mr. Page was trying to get a definition of the term Indian Ring.

highest and always gets the contract is a ring. The witness ought to force the point on him."

At this the correspondent was notified that he would be brought before the bar of the House to-morrow

to these guestions are pertinent to any interest the government has in the case, and will hardly dare to wear so as a preliminary to enforcing answers to his

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1870. SECRETARY CHANDLES TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS

OF DETECTIVE BELL-HOW HE WAS PAID A MONTH'S SALARY WITHOUT RENDERING ANY SERVICE, AND DISMISSED BECAUSE THE PRESI-

Hon Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, appeared to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and was sworn as a witness. In the War Department, and was sworn as a witness. The letter of appointment of Charles S. Belt, dated January 15, 1876, was shown, and Mr. Chandler identited it as a regular official document. Mr. Chandler raid that Bett's name was first mentioned by the President at a Cabinet meeting. He (the Secretary) had experienced considerable difficulty in securing a chief of the Secret Service. He had discharged the one he had, and asked the members of the Cabinet to

President had mentioned Bell as a spy in the service of the army during the war, Bell called at the Interior Department with a card from the President. The latter had said that he would make a good man on the force, but not as chief. The card simply announced that Bell was the man the President had told him about. Witness told Bell he was not prepared then to make changes, but to come again. He called

believed he had met Beil twice during that time.

One day General Huribut was sitting in witness' office, at the Interior Department, when Bell's card came in; witness threw it carclessly upon the table and told the messenger to say to Bell he was engaged. General Huribut says:—"Boll, why I know that man. He was a spy for me, he enlisted in the robel army as a private, stayed in the service seven months, during which time he was promoted to be a sergeant." Witness said:—"If he could stay in the robel army seven months as a spy and keep his the rebel army seven months as a spy and keep his neck out of the halter he must be a smart fellow and failed to find it since, and may have been mistaken; witness had never spoken to General Babcock or Colone Luckey about it; Belt was discharged Febru-ary 15, 1876, after one month's service; witness said it one day earlier than the other members and nd the President sitting there with Bell's name man in his employ, and the answer was "Yes;" the President then said that Bell was a scoundrel and against Babcock, he did not care which.

Mr. Chandler said he never saw the publication of the cipher printed in the Naw York Herato until after

this investigation began; witness said he was not aware that Bell had performed any service for the Pension Bureau; Le Barnes, chief of the secret service, came to the witness at the end of the first month and said Bell wanted his acc the witness says Mr. Bell has since deceived Assistant Secretary Cowan into indorsing the following upon a mately employed under orders and is entitled to his allowance per diem. Will Colonel Le Barnes please adjust the account?"—the impression of the witness was that the voucher for the payment of Mr. Belt came in a batch of vouchors, though it may have been brought in specially; he is not in the habit of reading the vouchers se there are so many that it takes two hours a day Bell case was ever mentioned specially and distinctly, though it possibly might have been; he said it did not seem probable, for if the witness had noticed Mr. Bell's voucher ne would not have paid it; the witness was not told by Mr. Bell that he had gone to Now York on the Babcock matter; if he had not done any other service than that he ought not to have been paid; there was no evidence except his word that he had rendered any service; on February 12 the Compaid; there was no evidence except his word that he had rendered any service; on February 12 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs sent a number of cases to Le Barnes for investigation; on February 13 Le Barnes turned them over to Bell, with instructions to work them up; on February 15 Bell was directed by Le Barnes to return all the papers turned over from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; this order was received by Bell in St. Louis; witness had no intimation that Bell was employed to assist Baboock in his defence at St. Louis; he discharged Bell because he believed him to be a secundrel; witness knew of no subscription being taken up to deiray the expenses of General Baboock at St. Louis; he received a letter from Mr. Borie, of Philadelphia, weeks after the acquittal of General Baboock, to the effect that General Baboock's trial expenses were about \$40,000; that he was utterly ruined, and that, as he was a young man, he could overcome his difficulty if set upon his fest and encouraged by his friends; Mr. Chandler then son! General Baboock a check for \$1,000; when Le Barnes finally told witness that Bell had something to do with the Babcock trial, he told Le Barnes not to pay him, unless he found him in legitimate employment of the Pension Bureau; he did not know that Bell had been paid until inquiry after reading his testimony before this committee.

Mr. Danford read seriation the questions and answers given in Rell's testimony at considerable length relations.

given in Bell's testimony, at considerable length, relat-ing to conversations Bell says he had with Mr. Chan-dler about the Babcock case. He branded the testi-mony in whole and in part, so far as it referred to him, as absolutely and unqualifiedly false; he said Mr. Luckey never had a conversation with him about Bell's connection with the Babcock case.

HEADQUARTERS OF TEK ARMY. By direction of the President the following order was

Issued to-day:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1876. 
The Adjulant General will promulgate the Ioliowing order for the information of all concerned.—
The headquarters of the army are hereby re-eatablished, and hereafter, in time of peace, shall be at Washington city, and all orders and instructions relative to military operations or affecting the military control and discipline of the army issued by the President through the Secretary of War shall be promulgated through the General of the Army.

ALPHONSO TAFT, Secretary of War.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

In the Sonate, after action on several unimportant matters, Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vermont, called atten-tion to the rule in reference to the oath to be adminis-tered to the members of the Senate prior to its sit.

On his motion it was agreed to request the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to attend the Senate at one P. M. and administer that oath. For this purpose the Chair named Messra. Edmunds and Thurman a committee to wait on the Chief Justico. Some further

business of minor interest followed.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived Messrs. Ednunds and Thurman, the committee appointed to wait upon the Chief Justice, appeared in the Senate Cham-ber with the Chief Justice, and escorted him to the seat provided for him at the right of the presiding officer. Mr. Ferry, President, pro tem., then au-nounced that the Senate would proceed, according to its rules, to consider the articles of impeachment against W. W. Beiknap, late Secretary' of War. Chief Justico Waite then administered the following oath to Mr. Ferry, President pro tem. of the Senate, and afterward to all the Senators present, who were

and alterward to all the Secators present, who were called in alphabetical order in groups of aix:—
You solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, now pending, you will do impartial justice according to the constitution and the laws, so help you God.

justice according to the constitution and the laws, so help you fool.

The Senators as their names were called advanced to the desk of the presiding officer where the Chief Justice steed to administer the oath. After the first six Senators had been called, Mr. Morton said if there was no objection he woold suggest that all Senators be sworn at one time standing in their places.

Mr. Thurnax (dem.), of Ohio, objected. He said said there might be some doubt about verifying Senators who were sworn; he thought the Senate had better follow the osual custom.

The senators who were absent, and therefore not sworn, were Messrs Afcorn, Allison, Burnside, Caperton, Christiancy, Conking, Conover, Bennis, English, Goldthwaite, Howe, Johnson, Jones, of Newada; Morrill, of Mame; Patterson, Ransom, Robertson and Wadleigh.

Goldmarie, Howe, Johnson, Johnson, Johes, of Nevana; Morrill, of Maine; Patterson, Ransom, Robertson and Wadleigh.

The Chike Justice then retired in charge of the committee, Messers, Edmunds and Thurman.

Mr., Freinmuysks, (rep.) of N. J., submitted an
order directing the Secretary of the Senate to notify
the House of Representatives that the senate is now
organized for the trait of the impeachment of W. W.
Belknap, ale Secretary of War, and is ready to receive
the managers of impeachment on the pars of the
House of Representatives at the bar of the Senate.

At twenty minutes to two o'clock the managers appeared at the main entrance of the Senate Chamber,
and were announced by Sergeant-al-Arms to escort
the managers to the seats provided for them. After
they were seated Mr. Frank, Fresident pro tem, and:

"Gentlemen managers, the Senate is new organized for
the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late
Secretary of War."

Mr. Lonn, chairman of the Board of Managers, said:

Mr. Persidenty—We pray for the issue of process
against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, to answer
the articles of impeachment presented.

Mr. Edmunses (rep.) of Vt., submitted the following,
which was agreed to:

Ordered, that a summons be issued, as required by
the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when
sitting in the trail of impeachment, to W. W. W. W. W.

month, at one P. M.

Mr. Lord — That is satisfactory to the managors.

The managers then retired.

After debate on technical matters relative to the triat, the Senate, as a Court of Impeacement, adjourned to the 17th inst., at baif past twelve P. M.

The Senate as a Court of Impeacement, adjourned to the 17th inst., at baif past twelve P. M.

The Senate then resumed legislative business, and on motion of Mr. Hamin, (rep.) of Me., took up the bill to six the rate of postage on third class mail matter. He submitted an amendment requiring the post office at the place of mailing, if the sender is known, to collect from him any deficiency which may be discovered before sending the matter forward by mail. This being agreed to, Mr. Bour, (dem.) of Mo., opposed the bill as increasing the postage on third class matter in preportion to the distance.

Washington, April 5, 1876.
Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., offered a resolution di-Hr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with an itemized account of the amount expended under the item of \$300,000 appropriated for light and fuel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the bill to regulate the winding up of national banks. He explained that the object of the bill was to facilitate liquidation, and that olvent banks may be honestly and speedily closed ap in the interest of the public. Passed,

Mr. HUBERLL, (rep.) of Mich., from the Con on Banking and Currency, reported back adversely the bill fixing the legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States at not exceeding

hour expired.

CARE OF THE INDIANS.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair, on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Mr. Syarks, (dem.) of Ill., spoke in favor of the bill and said that out of sixty army officers examined by the Miller Committee.

and said that out of sixty army officers examined by the Military Committee all but one advocated the transfer, and that out of twenty-nine persons ox-amined by the Indian Committee but eight opposed the transfer. He denied that the transfer of the Indian Bureau would produce war, and quoted from the testi-mony of General Sherman and other officers of high rank in favor of the transfer in the interest of economy and peace.

mony of General Sherman and other oificers of high rank in layor of the transfer in the interest of economy and peace.

Mr. Cox opposed the bill, suggesting that if the present system was hell, and the Indian was hell; and the lowest deep was in the Interior Department, the still lower deep that was threatening to devour him was to be found in the War Department. He recommended the Canadian Indian policy, under which some \$5,000 Indians cost at the rate of \$2.35 each, while under our system they cost some \$60 each. If the Canadian policy were sound, perhaps a policy of peace or economy could be found for the United States. He asked whether the Canadian policy was successful because the Canadian Indian agents were honest and capable or whether it was because they were treated as an integral part of the British Empire? What was wanted was not the transfer of the indian Bureau to the War Department, but honest agents. He thought that there ought to be wisdom enough to devise remedies for bureau mismanagement, purge the system of its putrescence, punish crime and compel accountability without the transfer of the indian Bureau to the War Department, but honest agents. He thought that there ought to be wisdom enough to devise remedies for bureau mismanagement, purge the system of its putrescence, punish crime and compel accountability without the transfer of the functions of civil government to the military. The War Department he declared, was honey-combed with iraud; with impeachment hanging over the late head of that department, and with a soldier chief magistrate reckless of just accountability, the House was asked to piace the Indian bureau under a system that connected so much fraud with force. If the Indian agencies were to be turned over to the army simply because honest agents could not be lound in civil life, why stop there? Why not give the army control of the Land Of-

MR. PARK TELLS THE STORY OF HIS NEGOTIA-TIONS IN ENGLAND.

Trenor W. Park testified tofore the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, relating the circumstances at-tending the purchase of the Emma mine by himself, Baxter and others. During their examination of the mine previous to purchasing he gathered specimens of There he learned that the ore would pay about \$120 a ton, or £37 if uclivered in England. He considered it a cheap mine at \$5,000,000. From the date of their purchase in April to the last of August the value of the ore taken out was \$896,000 gross, and the expenses of working the mine \$23,629. The wit-ness then related his proceedings in England, where he went to sell the mine. Shortly after his arrival there the expenses of working the mine \$25,629. The witness then related his proceedings in England, where he went to sell the mine. Shortly after his arrival there Fisher & Coates wanted to buy the mine without delay. They said they aiready knew about its value from sales of ore from at that had been made in England. He thought this was going rather fast, but after honestly teiling Coates be did not know the present condition of the mine, but could only vouch for its past condition, he finally yielded to the urgent request of Coates to name his figures, and told him he world zell for £400,000 in cash for one-half of it. £500,000 in fully paid up shares for the other half; Park told Coates that he, of course, expected the purchase would be contingent upon a satisfactory report on the mine, to be made by some scientific expert or experts of the purchasers' own selection; subsequently Coates and the English parties represented selected Professor Siliman to examine and report upon the mine; Park did not suggest Siliman's name or mention him at all; Coates told witness Siliman's name or mention him at all; Coates told witness Siliman's name of mention him at all; Coates told witness Siliman's name of mention him at all; Coates told witness Siliman's name of mention him at all; Coates told witness Siliman's name of mention him at all; Coates told witness siliman's name of mention him at all; Coates told witness Siliman's was so or not. The witness then related acts attending the failure of Coates to comply with the terms of the negotiation, and said that Postard informed him it was out of the question for Coates to raise £400,000. Coates that introduced him to Albert Grant, with whom he and Senator Stewart subsequently had an interview at Brighton by invitation. Grant was willing to undertake to put the Emma Mine on the market, provided the venders paid all expenses in the cash of process and, under his oath, that he knew nothing whatever about it; the mine was worth now as much as it was sold for. The witness received th

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The United States ship Supply sailed from Leghors, March 20, for Gibraltar. She had received on board, March 20, for Gibraltar. She had received on board, at Civita Vecchia and Leghorn, all the contributions to the Ceutennul Exhibition, and also the naval monument, with the exception of one block, which was too large to go in the hole. It will be brought over by the bark George Peabody. This monument, a memorial to the officers, marines and seamen of the navy who lell in defence of the Union, was originally intended to be erected at Annapolts, but now it will in all probability be placed in Washington. The Supply was to meet the Franklin at Gibraltar.

The Shawmut and Ajax left Key West for Port Royal April 2, and the Swatara and Mahope were there on the 4th inst, and expected to sail for Port Royal on the 4th inst, and expected to sail for Port Royal on the 6th. There has been no fever on any of the vessels, as has been stated. The Ajax had a case of smallpox on board, which probably gave rise to the report.

THE DIRECT CABLE

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5, 1876. The steamer Farraday, having undergone repair will shortly leave to repair the broken Direct cable. THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Tammany Republican Alliance in Danger.

BOSS KELLY TO BE ROUTED

The Debate in the Senate on the New Capitol.

ALBANY, April 5, 1876.

It becomes more and more apparent every day that the infamous bargain between the Custom House and Tammany Hall, entered into in New York in the early nce of the session by the Tammany members and Instead of attending to their business in New York, for which they are paid, Custom House wirepull-ers have been of late paying almost daily visits to the Capitol for the purpose of giving suggestions to their dupes in the Assembly, what they should leave undone in order that Tammany Hall may hold its own in New York, and the Custom of the contract. As yet none of the hangers on of Tammany, who look up to John Keliy as their master, have put in an appearance, and it is said now that the reason for their absence is that the "Boss" has been given to understand by his republican allies that their presence here would do more harm than good, and that the gang selected by Wick-ham and Arthur will be able to do all the wirepulling that will be required to crown their plan of campaign with success. But the best laid plans of even Tammany tricksters gang aft a-gley sometimes. They have already received a check which has, for the time being, completely demoralized them. They suc-ceeded during the past week in getting certain bills through the lower house which Comptroller Green and the anti-Tammany democrats, as well as the republi-cans in New York who will not be led by the nose by Cornell or his lieutenants, were opposed to in the shape they were passed, and they at once came to the conclusion that it would be all plain smiling thereafter to the close of the session. But they

The name of Tammany is not a very attractive one to many of the country republicans, and they do not licans. The result will be a bitter fight before the session is many days older between the independent reown party who are anxious to cringe the knee to the Custom House magnates, that thrift may follow fawning and Tammany office holders kept in power. The best indication thus far that "Boss" Kelly's bargain with the republicans, who have consented to do his dirty work, is not all powerful, was given by the Tammany Mayor the power to appoint the successors of those officials whose terms expire, as the law now stands, before he goes out of office himself. Everything that low cunning and ingenuity could devise was resorted to by the combinationists to prevent this bill ever coming before the Senate; but, though successful for a while, they are gnashing their teeth now over the prospect of its speedy passage in the Senate by the aid of the two anti-Tammany Senators and the republicans Senators, who are not in the market for the use of any political ring. To-morrow the same bill will be introduced in the lower house by Mr. Peabody, of the Committee on Citics, and I am informed that there is already an assured majority of that committee in its favor who will, early next week, report it lavorably to the House. Tammany's republican agents here are not so jubilant to-day, in consequence, as they were the night when Booth succeeded in holding back the bill which Wickham and Kelly are so determined to have siaughtered. The prominent republicans from the interior—members of the Assembly—are very in ignant over the boasts made by the Custom House lobbyists that they have the whip hand of a majority of the republicans and that whatever the "leaders" in New York desire, who are so desirous to serve themselves and to prolong Tammany rule in New York, can be accomplished at their word of command. It is believed that when the light begins down stairs the combinationists will be rosted, horse, foot and dragoons, and that some fine day not long distant, "Boss" Kelly will wake up to find that his dear ropublican friends in New York when they made an alliance offensive and detensive with him and his folowers, agreed to sell what they could not deliver.

What's to be booke with they could not deliver.

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Tenfortunately for the happy and uniform completion of the new Capitol to the structure will cost anywhere from \$15.00,000 to \$20,000. The

that if the recommendations of the Advisory Board of architects are adopted, even though a great saving may be effected thereby, the building will be architecturally relined, and present, in the words of Senator Harris, as absurd and incongruous as appearance as a man dressed in a sober suit of black with a hady's flowered bonnet on his head. From the course of the debate to-day it did not seem as if any Senator had a clear idea of what course was best to pursue. The flght among the architects only contuses the question, and as no member of the Senate can presume to set himself up as an authority in architecture none of them are in a position to decide who has the best of the argument. The Commissioners of the new Capitol should have been vested with authority to make a final decision in the matter. They reported in lavor of the plan recommended by the Advisory Board; but the Senate Committee on Finance ignore their conclusions and advocate following out the original dosign. In the debate over the appropriation of \$1,000,000 Senator Starbuck moved to strike out the ontire item, and said the building thus far had been according to laise methods in the past, and a radical change should be inaugurated in the future. He expressed the opinion that of the \$6,000,000 already expended at teast \$2,000,000 lade been uselessly squandered. Millions upon millions of brick had been put in at \$11 and \$12 per 1,000, the regular price lor which was only \$8. Sand in untold quantities had been put for at the rate of \$1 a cube yard, that plenty of men would be glad to furnish at firty cents. Vast supplies of cement had been pad for at the rate of \$20,000. Plans should be propared for the completion of the entire building, approaches and all, and builders be invited to like proposals for inshing the would suggest looked to an appropriation of \$16,000 or \$20,000. Plans should be propared for the complete work case for the preach.

Mr. Harris argued in lavor of cerrying on the work under the original plan. The material used on the bu

A EXCONSITUTIONAL APPROPRIATION.

A SHATP discussion casued on another item to pay \$2,000 to a keeper of Auburn Prison, who was maimed for life in guelling a riot among the convicts. Senators Rogers and Woosin pleaded for the payment of the money on no other grounds than that it was a case of humanity. Schoommaker and Prince showed the utter uncenstructionality of such appropriations, which would open the door to endless applications for elemosynary and from the State. The item was stricken out. In regard to the statements made by Superintendent Colville concerning the disposition of certain State property at Quarantine Dr. Vanderpoel desires to say that at the first opportunity he will explain the whole thing satisfactorily.

Mr. Patten called up his resolution reciting the dis-tress among the laboring classes of New York, and ask-ing the Legalature for some means of relief. It was laid on the table. Senator Baaden introduced a bill providing for a new market in the Fifth Senatorial district.

THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS—ARGUMENT BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS YESTER-

The case of the people ex rel. Douglas Taylor va.
Thomas Dunlap, respondent, was argued to day before
the Court of Appeals. A Oakey Hall appeared for the
appellant and William M. Evarts for the respondent. appellant and William M. Evarts for the respondent.
Mr. Hali, for Mr. Taylor, contended that no power
or duty of the office of Commissioner
of Jurors—an office appointed by judges
and supervisors, was never even remotely connected,
since the charter of ISZO, with the Mayor, Aldermen
and Commonalty, and, therefore, the office of Commissioner of Jurors was beyond the title or subject matter
of a clfarter, and its insertion therein was a fraud upon
the Legislature and the public. This viewoof the case
Mr. Hall illustrated by giving a running history of
charters and acts relating to jurors.
Mr. Evarts, for Mr. Doulap, argued to prove that the
title of the act under which his client claims to hold
his office was "to reorganize the local government of
the city and county of New York," and that the jury
system was part of that local government and therelore constitutionally allied with corporate authority.

POLICE RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

THE NEW BILL AND ITS PROBABLE RESULTS. Why do you not come out with an editorial in you

yesterday to the force forbidding them to hold any meeting or subscribe any money to pay the expenses of Why, sir, two of the Commissioners have been up at Albany constantly for the past two week. After one of them returned from there on Saturday what was done! Why they altered rule No. 94 so that a man from any part of the State can come here and be appear policeman. What was that done for? way they attered rule x0. 94 so that a max from any part of the State can come here and be appointed a policeman. What was that done for? Only to buy up the country members' votes in the way of appointments. What right had they to go to Albany to buy up votes? Ex-Commissioner Disbecker was consured for that very thing. Why should not these Commissioners be also consured for it? All this effort to obtain power is not for this time; it is for the next election, when, unless every member of the force gives up all principle and manhood so as to suit their views, he will be dismissed from the department and their tools will be appointed in his place. Now, sir, I will ask you what protection will the merchant or the unfortunate draukard have it a policeman can be dismissed at will? Why none. What has a policeman to encourage him to do right? Nothing but his own conscience. Alas, poor conscience! If a policeman goes out on a tour of night duty he does not know but that when he returns to the station house he will line a notice to the effect that his services are no longer required. We must not expect to find all policemen troubled with a conscience. Take, for instance, twenty-live men out of 1,500 that are bad; look at what they could do. As they did in Mayor Wood's time, when they could do this missed at will—namely, go in with thieves and "put up" burglaries on their posts; or should they happen to pick up a drunken man who would have his wages in his pocket, upon which his family depended for sustenance during the coming week, his money could be taken from him before he would get to the station house. I do not say it would be done, but it is the temptation the policeman would be once, but it is the temptation the policeman would be commisted, and all they could prove would be that the policeman neglected his duty and dismiss him from the department, which might be done without cause. Now give us a good entorial in your paper. Give us a common sense view of the case. Many of us are waiting to get your views on the s

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-To those who are pushing the swarm of Police bills at Albany, all tending to the reduction of patroimen's salaries, a very pertinent question might be put:—"Do you expect men to work like dogs for less than will buy them a crust and a paper collar?" And yet that is what they are about to force us to do. Our salaries what they are about to force us to do. Our salaries are nominally \$1,200, but out of this uniforms, caps, clubs, be ts, &c, are to be purchased, leaving the real sum to be handled for domestic purposes less than \$1,000. Now, if the proposed reduction and grading is accomplished, the actual sum to be handled will be, by one bill, \$850, \$800 and \$650; by another, \$800, \$750 and \$550. These wages are far too small for anything but a ragpicker to live on at best. Then, suppose an officer has had a hard fight with a criminal and his uniform is spoiled; there will then be over \$100 more deducted from his pay. Again, suppose he has been sick—and, considering his hard life, it is not as unlikely matter—there is another reduction. So that, altogether, if there is good reason why such reduction should be made there should be charitos established where patrolinen's families can apply at such times as

where patrolmen's families that apply the they may be suffering as they must—for the necesaries of life.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1876.

ANTEROS. "DOGGED, BESPIED AND TEMPTED."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I hear from some of our men that you are willing to aid us in our struggle against injustice. If I were sure of this I should not injustice. If I were sure of this I should not hesitate to send my address, but I cannot tell by whas channel, unknown to you, it might reach Headquarters, when I should be dismissed at once. For what? God knows only for acting a man's part. Yet, such is the case; we are watched, degged, bespied and tempted into charges at every step, so that we dare neither speak above our breaths nor have an opinion of our wown—else, off go our heads. Morally we are degg, whipped, beaten, curbed out of all semblance of men and now they want to starve us. Any one conversant with the inner workings of this department will tell you the same. This short note, herewith, may at least set people thinking if it does not save us, and I hops you will do us more layor than we shall get from outsiders in a hurry.

April, 4, 1876.

A TAXPAYER ON THE SITUATION.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

There is considerable talk just now in relation to the Police bill, which any thinking man can see is a conspiracy to put about \$150,000 in the pockets of the Mayor and Police Commissionera. The bill calls for 3,000 men. Each of those men would have to pay \$150 or \$200 if they wish to hold their position and go on the \$1,200 grade. The captains, sergenus and detectives would be used in like manner. Mark my words, if that bill passes the police force will become demoralized, and the city be without protection and a diagrace to our country. If there is a bad man in the force and they want to dismiss him they can do so by putting a roundaman in citizen's dress to watch him. But this bill is for the purpose of dismissing good men that cannot be caught violating the rules, but because he may not suit the Commissioners. Now, sir, I am not a policeman, but a taxpayer, and, seeing what a dangerous conspiracy there is on foot to put money into the pockets of those five officials, I could not help calling attention to the matter. The members of the police force have proved themselves to be reliable. The Legislature should not discourage them. Please publish the name of every member of the Legislature whe will vote for the passage of the bill.

NEW York, April 4, 1876 TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

THE LACTOMETER.

The Medico-Legal Society met last night at No. 12
West Thirty-first street, about eighty members being
present. The committee appointed to inquire into the
condition of the public schools made a lengthy report,
which the chairman (Mr. Yeamans) wished to have

which the chairman (Mr. Ycamans) wished to have considered as merely one of progress. The report is referred to in the Herathe's account of the meeting of the Board of Education, published elsewhers.

Dr. Doremus, one of the committee appointed to report on the efficiency of the lactometer as a scientific instrument, took the floor and read the report of the committee. He stated in opening, that all that had been said by him before the society on a former occasion regarding the unreliability of this instrument was confirmed.

"In the opinion that the lactometer is not reliable as a tost," said the Doctor, "we are supported by the best scientific authorities. Among many others, the following may be named:—Wartz. Dictionance de Chemie, p. 192; Gorup Besanez, 'Lehrbuch der Physiologische und Pathologisch Ghemischen Analysie,' 1870, p. 263; Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry, Vol. 3, p. 1.022; J. A. Wanklyn, 'Milk Analysis,' 1874, p. 8; Chas F. Chandler, Ph. D., 'American Chemist,' July, 1871, p. 26.

The lactometer is a very mereliable guide, as alternate tenses the milk to appear better while watering means the

Chemist, July, 1871, p. 26.29

The lactometer is a very nureliable guide, as skimmi causes the mik to appear better while watering sparts to opposite effect. By resurting to both forms of freed at a same time the normal gravity of the milk may be presured by analysis, however, we can decide the gravity of the as with more certainty.

This last quotation, from the pen of Dr. Chandle who is now so hot as advocate of the efficacy of il lactometer as a scientific instrument, elicited dornat and prolonged laughter. Broad hints were made, lact it was asserted during the debate on the report that correption indiscount the Board of Bookh in the use of the incomment.